SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852. NO. 93.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

EVANS & COOKE,
One Door Above R. Smith's Corner, No. 29, Fayetteville Street,

ARE now receiving their Fall purchase, consisting of every article usually kept in Dry Goods establishments, and flatter themselves that they can offer *as great if not greater inducements* than they have been able to do heretofore; to be convinced of this fact call before buying elsewhere. We subscribe ourselves, as ever, the friends of a generous community.

September 17, 1852. 88—

Ladies Dress Goods.

PLAIN and Figured Black Gro De Rhine Silks, Rich Brocade colored do., from $1 to $4 per yard, French Sattin Dechene, Embroided Swiss Robes, Albonize Robes, high colored DeLanes for Children, French Cashmeres, Plain and Figured, new styles, English and French Merinoes.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.
September 17, 1852. 88—

BONNET, Tafeta and Sash Ribbons, of a superior qualtty, having from one yard to any number in a peice, a little nicer than any thing out. Also, French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Undersleeves, Chemizetts, best French Kid Gloves, Raw Silk and fleecy lined do, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, Edgings and Insertings. Im. Straw Emb'd. Veils, Visites, Black Silk Lace, Gimp Lace and Braid Trimings, Black and Colored Velvet do.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.
September 17, 1852. 88—

150 PIECES Prints, every variety, style, quality, and price; good assortment of Shawls, varieties, quality and price.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.
September 17, 1852. 88—

For Gentlemen.

BLACK and Blue Cloths, Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Colored do, Clouded, Plain and Plaid Satinets, Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans from 20 cents to any price wanted. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

12 CASES Bebee's, and others of the latest and most approved styles. Bought of the Manufactorers themselves, and no mistake. Those wishing the latest agony, call upon us.

31 doz. Soft Beaver Fur and Wool Black and Colored Hats. 30 doz Caps, Navy, for Gentlemen and Boys, Silk and Plush, variety of colors and styles. In fact every sort of Cap and Hat that can be called for, at the well known establishment of

EVANS & COOKE'S.

Sept. 17. 88—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do, a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

LINSEYS, heavy Georgia plaids, and Kersey's Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, Brown and Blue Cottons, Flannels, Wool Canton do. All Wool Carpeting.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

BAGGING, Rope and Twine, Dundee and Gunney, very heavy, and will be sold low by

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Bonnets,

LEGHONtyR Plain and Figured, Straw do, Silk do., beautitul styles. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Ready-Made Clothing.

BLACK Cloth Sack and Frock Coats, Clouded Casimere do., Blue and Drab felt Over Coats, Drab Petershams, Clouded pilots and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Black Satin and Figured Silk Vests, &c., &c

Opposite the farfamed and world-renowned establishment of E. L. Harding & Co,

EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, September 17th, 1852. 88—

RALEIGH BOOK BINDERY,
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON, Prop.

J. H. DeC. & SON return their grateful acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them, and respectfully announce that they still continue the business of Book-Binding in all its forms in the City of Raleigh, where it is conducted as heretofore,

OVER THE "NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE."

(*Next Door to the Telegraph Office.*)

The Junior partner having acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business in New York, and having recently visited that City for the purpose of selecting a choice assortment of the newest and best materials, we are now prepared to execute Binding, &c. of every description, in any form, from plain to ornamental.

Blank Books of every description ruled and bound; Newspapers, Music and Periodicals bound to match.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ A smart, active Boy wanted.

Raleigh, September 1852. 88—4w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 5182, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Their stock is large and varied, and has been purchased by one of the Firm in person, on such terms as will enable them to give their customers and the public generally the most advantageous bargains. All they ask is, an examination of their stock, feeling sure that their prices will commend themselves as fair and just both to the buyer and seller.

The subscribers tender to their customers their most hearty thanks for the large and liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them; and they can only promise that for the future, as in the past, they will devote all their energies to serve and accommodate their customers and friends.

Their stock, in part, is as follows:
Rich silk Cravelli Robe, Fine heavy brocade Silks,
French gro DeA Fuke. Plain white and watered do.
Black gro DeRhine do, Bl'k Fig and watered do.
Solid Col'd. gro De Nap Do. Silver grey Silks,
Thibet Printed high col'd De'Lains,
Ombe Printed and high col'd Muslins,
Bayadere Printed, Satin Cashmeres,
Paris Printed Rob DeLains, (New Style,)
Muslin DeBege, Bayadere graduated Robe DeLains,
English and American Printed DeLains, New styl
Small fig'd and high col'd DeLains, for Children,
Glace Poplins, Victoria Tartan and Lima Cloths,
Paris gala Plaids, Bl'k and Col'd Velvets,
Cloaks and Mantillas, New Styles,
French and English Merinos, Brocade Alpacas,
Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Swiss and Cambric Trim.
Valencnes, Edgings, and Insertings,
Cambric Flouncings and Muslin Bands,
Infants Emb'd French Caps, Bodies and Robes,
Flounced Madona Skirts,
French Emb'd Collars, Chemizettes, and Sleeves,
White and Black Lace Veils,
Revere Hm'd. Festooned & Emb Linen Cam Han'f.
Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics,
Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
White and Colored Tarltons,
Striped and Plaid Swiss Muslins,
Striped and Cross Barred Muslins,
French Lace, Gimp and Galoon Trimmings, &c. &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

65 DOZEN pairs Gents and Ladies Paris Kid Gloves, Gents and Ladies Alexander's col'd Silk Gloves, black Lace and Twisted Silk Mitts, Ladies Raw Silk, Cashmere, Braganza and Beaver Gloves, Gents Beaver, Cloth, Berlin, Cashmere, Norway, Military, Buck and Merino Gloves, Gents and Ladies gauntlets, Boys, Misses and Childrens Gloves, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

FRENCH, English, and American, several new designs, including erimack, Spragues Cocheco, Hoyles, Madder, Chintz and Omber Watered, Ruby Green and Orange, fast colours for Patch Work, Oil Chintz and Turkey Red fig'd and plain, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

September 7, 1852. 85—
Register and Star copy.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

JUST opened, rich Bonnet, Neck, Sash, Cap, Satin, and Taffetta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CIRCULAR OF THE SOUTHERN Botanico Medical College of Ga.

The FOURTEENTH Annual Session of this institution, will open on the first Monday in November next, and continue the usual period.

From the liberality of the State of Georgia and the city of Macon, and numerous friends, the trustees have been enabled to purchase a splendid and commodious College edifice, and procure considerable chemical and anatomical apparatus, which cannot fail to make the ensuing course of instruction, equal in every respect to the best in the country. The Faculty consists of the following gentlemen:

J. T. COXE, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

L. BANKSTON, M. D. Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and children.

J. N. LOOMIS, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

S. S. OSLIN, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. M. COMINGS, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

TERMS—For Lectures (entire fees)		$100 00
Matriculation,	"	5 00
Anatomical,	"	5 00
Graduating,	"	25 00

Persons desirous of further information, will address Dr. L. Bankston, Dean of the Faculty, Griffin Ga., or Drs. COXE or THOMSON at Macon.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D., Macon, Georgia, continues the treatment of all manner of chronic diseases with his usual extraordinary success.

He has cured hundreds of cases without seeing the patient, and sends Medicines to any part of the Country by mail.

Let none despair till they have written to or se en him

September 8th, 1852. 86—7t.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Session of 1852-'3.

FACULTY:

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A. M. M, D. Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.

THOS. E. BOND, Jr. A. M. M. D. Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.

W. R. HANDY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology

ALFRED A. BLANDY, M. D. Professor of Operative Dentistry.

PHILIP H. AUSTEN, M. D. Professor of Mechanical Dentis'ry.

REGINALD N. WRIGHT, A. M. M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry.

The Mechanical and Dissecting Rooms will be open on the last Monday of October. The Infirmary remains open throughout the year. The regular course of Lectures begins on the last Monday of November, and will continue till the last of March.

Tickets for the course $100—Dissecting Ticket (optional) $10—Matriculation $5—Diploma Fee $30.

Good Board from $2,50 to $3,50.

W. R. HANDY, *Dean.*

Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1852. 86—4t.

GREENE COUNTY.

IN accordance with the last will and testament of Nathan Hooker, dec'd, I shall expose to public sale, on November 2nd, 1852, in the town of Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C., one tract of land, lying northeast of Hookerton, containing 1200 acres more or less—comprising both bottom and upland, of the finest quality. The open land is in a good state of cultivation, and has on it a good

Grist and Saw Mill.

The latter operates with the Hotchkiss' vertical wheels. ALSO, several lots in the town of Snow Hill, one containing a good dwelling and necessary out-houses, a large cotton gin and screw, and one containing a large store-house, smoke-house and ware-house; all in good repair. The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

O. W. HOOKER, Ex'r.

September 7th, 1852. 86—td.

New Books.

RULES of Order, a Manual for conducting business in town and ward meetings, societies, boards of Directors and Managers, and other deliberative bodies, based on Parliamentary, Congressional and Legislative Practice, 5th edition, by Benjamin Mathias, A. M

A brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States, with an appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and the articles of confederation, and a copious Index, by James Bayard.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

Sept. 10 1852. 86—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.
One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confiden in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR or FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. 933—8t.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—t1stN.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1852.

FRENCH worked Collars, Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin, Lisle and Thread Edgings and Insertings, ladies and men's Linen Cambrib Handkerchiefs, Long Lawn, Berlin Cord for Bonnets, Bonnet, Neck and Cape Ribbon, Kid and Silk Gloves; also, plaid and printed Muslin DeLaines, plain French Marinos, a varity of colors, plain English Marinos, a varity of colors, superfine French Cashmeres.

For sale by J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 85—

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, near the Capitol, would respectfully inform the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate some 12 or 15 of their body with board during the session.

He will endeavor to please and render comfortable all who may patronize him. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:
French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons, &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding county for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

J. J. BIGGS'
NORTH CAROLINA
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Members of the Legislature and others visiting the City, are invited to call and examine a very fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which will be made to order. Also, all kinds of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and FURNISHING GOODS for gentlemen, consisting in part of fine Dress and under Shirts, of nearly all qualities and styles, Drawers, Half-Hose, Pocket Handk'f's, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, in great variety, Gloves and Suspenders, of all kinds, Dressing Gowns, which are so necessary to one's comfort. Also, a very superior lot of Dress Hats.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville St.

N. B. When the Measure is taken a good fit is warrented in every instance. J. J. B.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1852. 90—6w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayeteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

China, Glass, and Earthern Ware.

WE are now receiving, direct from the French and English manufacturers,

17 packages French China Dinner and Tea Setts, and Fancy Ware,
12 packages Edge and C. C. Ware,
15 " Sprig'd and handled Teas, common,
10 " White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware
6 " " " and common Toilet "
8 " Colored Ware, assorted,
6 " Cane and Rockingham Ware, assorted,
60 " American Glass Ware, assorted,
10 " Stone Ware, assorted,
20 dozen Dimijohns, from ½ to 5 gallons.

☞ Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to purchase their stocks of us, as we save them a considerable per centage in freights, commissions, &c.

. Dinner and Tea Setts of new and handsome patterns to families at low prices.

McRAE & HARRISS.
Front street below Market street.

Wilmington, N. C., August 25,

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIlwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,
Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

A Good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S
North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:
3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS. [illegible] PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of
White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins.
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Drugget. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Sept 21, 1852. 89—

For Farmers and others.

150 PAIR Men's and Boys Heavy Brogans.
Men's and Boy's Kip and Calfskin Shoetees.
Mens' Leather Shoes and Bootees.
Do Goat Bootees and Children's Shoes.
Gunny and Anchor Bagging.
40 Coils Bale Rope, Twine and Shoethread.
Painted and Brass Bound Buckets, Brooms and Brushes.
No. 8, 9, and 10 Cotton Cards, No. 6 Wool Cards.
300 lbs. Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.
Cast, German and Blister Steel.
Collins' and other Axes, Broad Axes and Hatchets.
Ames' Spades, No. 2 and 3, Longhandled Spades.
Kirsey's and Georgia Plains.
100 Twilled and Duffle Blankets, Wool Hats,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, September 21st, 1852. 89—

Family Groceries.

WHITE and Brown Clarified Sugar.
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Old Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves.
Copperas, Spanish Indigo, Powder, Lead and Shot.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, September 21st, 1852. 89—

CHINA, Glass and Earthen Ware, a general assortment, Cut and Plain Glass, White Granite and edged-ware. For sale by J. BROWN.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaeties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by
H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions---Speech of GEN. PIERCE.

We publish below the resolutions offered in the Senate of the United States, December 27, 1837, by Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the speech of General PIERCE in support of the same—January 9, 1838.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with the view to their alteration, or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution; insulting to the States interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the States; and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful; or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys the equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporative capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise all the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burthens of the Government.

SPEECH OF FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire, on Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions.

Mr. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, rose and said: The Senate had come at length to the ground on which this contest was to be determined. The District of Columbia was now emphatically the battlefield of the Abolitionists, and the resolution immediately under consideration, with, perhaps, some modification in phraseology, would present the true issue here and to the country—an issue which would raise, not a mere question of expediency, but one of a much higher character, in which the public faith is directly involved.

That my position, said Mr. Pierce, may be distinctly understood, some explanation is perhaps due to the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, especially as there is a manifest disposition in certain quarters, to pervert our votes and misrepresent our motives.

I have given to the resolutions all the consideration which I am capable of bestowing, and have listened to the debate which they have elicited with interest and profound attention.

If the grave objections suggested on the other side were sustained by an examination of the resolutions themselves, or a course of sound argumentation, they would ensure my opposition. What are they? The first that reached my ear was, that they contain latent nullification. I have waited to hear the particular resolution, sentence or phrase pointed out in which this heresy is supposed to be concealed, and I have waited in vain. Having then, assertion on one side, and what appears to me to be a plain reading of the resolutions and the frank and unqualified declaration of the mover on the other, I must be excused if I do not take the alarm.

We have next eloquent disquisitions upon the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. To every sentiment uttered upon these subjects I yield my cordial assent; but why introduced on this particular occasion, I have been at a loss to determine. Would any man here abridge the liberty of speech, or assail the liberty of the press? I take it not: Is there anything in the resolution to sanction the invasion of either? Not a syllable. That these are privileges most dear to every American is freely admitted by all. Why such a variety of changes have been rung upon them in this debate, others may determine. It is not my province to judge of motives, and I would take occasion only to remark, that no man shall make up an issue upon a subject for me. I OPPOSE THE ABOLITIONSTS, FOR THE VERY REASON THAT I ENTERTAIN A SACRED REGARD FOR THESE IN COMMON WITH ALL OTHER RIGHTS SECURED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

But it is further urged against the resolutions, (said Mr. Pierce,) that they are mere abstractions. Sir, it is quite immaterial what name you apply to them; sufficient is it that they meet the case; that they encounter the Abolitionists upon sound and tenable ground, and furnish a conclusive answer to his importunities. To say that the petitions refer only to this District, and that the principles asserted in the preceding resolutions are consequently without application, is perfectly idle. It is impossible to read a single number of the leading abolition periodicals without perceiving that object reaches far beyond this District, and stops at no point short of emancipation in the States. And yet, sir, I repeat that you would find few intelligent Abolitionists, who would assert that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with slavery in the States; but admitting the want of power, here, they hold it their duty as individuals, to persevere in the cause. Regarding the institution of slavery as morally wrong, or sinful if you please, they consider themselves as citizens of the Union responsible for its continuance, wherever it may exist within our borders. This feeling has its origin, to some extent, IN A MISAPPREHENSION OF THE STRUCTURE OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND THIS ERROR THE PRECEEDING RESOLUTIONS ARE CALCULATED TO CORRECT. They assert, in effect, that the citizen of New Hampshire is no more responsible, morally or politically, for the existence and continuance of this domestic institution in Virginia or Maryland, than he would be for the existence of any similar institution in France or Persia. Why? BECAUSE THESE ARE MATTERS OVER WHICH THE STATES, RESPECTIVELY, WHEN DELEGATING A PORTION OF THEIR POWERS, TO BE EXERCISED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, RETAINED THE WHOLE AND EXCLUSIVE CONTROL, AND FOR WHICH THEY ARE ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

Now, let these doctrines be universally understood and admitted, and you take one great step towards satisfying the conscience of honest but misguided people, in one section of the country, and quieting the irritation, for which there has been too much cause, in the other. This we have attempted to do. We are bound to go further, and frankly declare to these petitioners that so long as slavery shall continue in Virginia and Maryland, it is in vain for them to expect its abolition here; that we are FORBIDDEN TO LEGISLATE UPON THIS SUBJECT, UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES, BY OBLIGATIONS HARDLY INFERIOR TO THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF; THAT CONGRESS CANNOT ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THIS DISTRICT, AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE INHABITANTS, WITHOUT A GROSS BREACH OF PUBLIC FAITH, AND AN OUTRAGEOUS INFRACTION OF PRIVATE RIGHTS.

At the time the cession was made, domestic slavery existed in the States of Maryland and Virginia; it still exists there; and it has also existed from that day to this. Now, how is it possible to mistake what must have been the understanding of both parties at the time? No man, it strikes me, can doubt for a moment who will regard, without prejudice, the relative position of this "ten miles square," the objects of the cession, and the manifest interests of the States making it. Who can believe that these patriotic States would have parted with their territory, if they could have supposed that the rights and property of their citizens, living upon it, were to be invaded, against their consent and in defiance of their remonstrances? I have no hesitation in saying that I consider slavery a social and political evil, and most sincerely wish that it had no existence upon the face of the earth; but it is perfectly immaterial how it may be regarded, either by you or myself; IT IS NOT FOR US TO SIT IN JUDGMENT, AND DETERMINE WHETHER THE RIGHTS SECURED TO THE DIFFERENT STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION ARE BLESSINGS OR OTHERWISE; IT IS SUFFICIENT FOR THE ARGUMENT THAT THEY ARE RIGHTS, WHICH THE INHABITANTS DO NOT CHOOSE TO RELINQUISH.

Further, Mr. President, suppose, for a moment, that the cession had not been made, and that the States of Maryland and Virginia should now attempt, without the consent of the inhabitants of the District, to interfere with this description of property—to abolish slavery within these portions of their respective limits, and retain it upon its present basis in every other portion. What would be the consequence? Why, the law could never be enforced; and every reflecting man throughout the whole length and breadth of this country would revolt at such a wanton disregard of equal justice and of equal rights and privileges. And yet, because these States have generously ceded their territory to you for certain purposes, you propose to do this very thing, and thus requite their confidence and their spirit of accommodation, by opening a common refuge for their runaway slaves. I will only add, upon this point, that the Abolitionist would do well to pause in the midst of his zeal, and inquire calmly and dispassionately whether, in fact, anything more than a nominal advantage would be gained by the abolition of slavery in this District, and whether even this would not be acquired at a serious sacrifice. Is it not admitted that domestic slavery exists here in its mildest form? That part of the population are bound together by friendship and the nearer relations of life. They are attached to the families in which they have lived from childhood. They are comfortably provided for, and apparently contented. Now, let a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District pass either House of Congress, and what would take place here? Why, before it could possibly become a law, all these ties would be violently sundered; every slave in the District would be moved beyond its limits; their present comparatively easy condition changed, it is probable for one of greater rigor; and, with all this accomplished, you would not have made the slightest progress in diminishtng the aggregate amount of slavery in the United State.

Mr. President, yielding to my inclination, I would here take leave of this irritating subject, now and forever; but the manner in which it appears to be connecting itself with other topics renders it proper, in my judgment, to add a few remarks.

When, it is often asked, is this agitation, in Congress and out of it, to cease? When is it to terminate, and with what results? These are questions which, three years since, would not have cost one moment's uneasines. I thought the apprehensions of Southern gentlemen, to a great extent, had their origin in a morbid sensibility upon the subject. Still, mindful of their interests and peculiar relations, I appreciated their feelings, and deeply regretted the cause of irritation. And now these questions would create little interest, certainly excite no alarm, in my mind, if agitators upon the subject were only to be found in the circle of avowed Abolitionists. With regard to the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, I am perfectly satisfied, as well from my own observation as from the expression of the Legislature during the last winter, that public sentiment can hardly be said to be divided upon this subject. But here, sir, I feel bound to admit that there are indications in New England which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. The aspect of things in this respect has undergone some change, and I fear the elements of still greater change are in active operation. I do not mean to say that the Abolitionists *proper* are gaining strength rapidly; but what I do mean to say is, that they are finding allies in the cause of agitation in the political press. Sir, if politics are to be mingled with this subject, let it be known; it cannot be proclaimed to soon. I have been taught that the way to overcome difficulties and threatening dangers is to meet them on the advance, not to await their approach; and, although I would create no unnecessary alarm, I ASSURE THE MOVER OF THESE RESOLUTIONS THAT HE SHALL NOT FIND ME STANDING TAMELY BY, OR ATTEMPTING TO LULL OTHERS INTO FALSE SECURITY BY THE CRY "ALL IS WELL," WHEN I BELIEVE THERE IS DANGER—when I know there is an enemy in motion, professing and claiming to be influenced by considerations and governed by motives above and beyond the Constitution and laws of my country, and that enemy likely to be sustained by an alliance with party politics. No, sir, we have no concealments upon the subject. All we demand is, that since we are to be the first to feel the effects of Abolition ascendency at home, should it ever be acquired, (which, by the way, I by no means anticipate,) we may meet the question unembarrassed and not be driven by any course here upon a collateral issue, such as the right of petition, or any other. The force of this suggestion will be more fully apprehended after the remarks which I am about to make.

It is not to be disguised that, from an insignificant beginning, and with comparatively few, even now, who hold what are generally considered abolition sentiments, this subject is assuming an aspect of fearful interest and momentous consequence. The Senator from Alabama on my left, (Mr. King,) in my judgment, pointed, at an early day of the session, to the true cause of alarm, if any exist. It was this: that religious fanaticism no longer moves alone in this matter: that the misguided enthusiast has joined hands with the designing politician. Sir, I refer to it with reluctance. I have no party purposes to answer. I should be unworthy of a seat here, and unworthy of the confidence that has been reposed in me by an honest, intelligent, and patriotic people, if I could indulge any thing like partisan feelings on an occasion like this. No, sir; no, sir: I believe this question *may*, and I believe it is the only question that *can*, lead to a dissolution of this Union; and I have but one object, that is to guard against it; TO PRESERVE INVIOLATE THE PUBLIC FAITH AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH WE HAVE SO LONG LIVED IN PROSPERITY. The Abolitionists, it is well known, long since avowed their determination to make this the test question in elections; and I have seen, with profound regret, that in one State at least some of the prominent individuals of both parties have submitted to their catechisms. Let those who doubt that the politicians in Connecticut and New Hampshire are making use of Abolition for party purposes, with a view to the approaching elections, notice the tone of the political newspapers there, within the last three or four weeks. It is true they do not avow Abolition doctrines, but they make up an issue not warranted by the state of facts, and that issue happens to be the same upon which the Abolitionists are waging their war. They allege that to receive and lay upon the table, without reading or printing, is equivalent to the rejection of petitions. WHY SHOULD NOT THAT COURSE BE TAKEN WITH THEM? HAS THERE NOT ALREADY BEEN SUFFICIENT AGITATION IN CONGRESS AND OUT OF IT? Has not time enough been wasted? The same petitions, in substance, have been presented year after year and session after session. During the last Congress they were made the subject of special reference and report. Their contents are familiar as household words. The mind of every member is definitely made up upon the question they involve. Argument has been exhausted again and again. And what is now demanded? Why, not only that you shall receive petitions, but that you shall take a particular course with them, which is in accordance with the views of these gentlemen, who, not satisfied with the exercise of their own rights, assume the prerogative of siting in judgment, and determining what are your duties.

The coincidence upon this point between one portion of the political press in New England and the abolition press proper, just at present, is truly remarkable: the same arguments, the same opprobious epithets applied to the members of both Houses of Congress from that section of the Union, who oppose any action upon this subject. For instance, the delegation in the other House, from the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent here, are charged by the Abolition press with having denied the right of petition, and the same thing is reiterated by the political press, in the face of their votes upon the direct question during the present session. It is notorious that the question of receiving petitions upon this subject has been taken in both Houses, and decided affirmatively by overwhelming majorities; and yet there is a persevering and systematic attempt on the part of the political as well as the Abolition press to give the impression that the right of petition is denied. I have already detained the Senate longer than I intended, and will not pursue the subject further than to add, that he has turned over the pages of history to little purpose, who would not regard with unqualified horror the connection of religious bigotry with political power; and to warn gentlemen on all sides TO FROWN UPON THE FIRST MANIFESTATIONS OF A DISPOSITION TO CONNECT THE POLITICS OF THE DAY WITH THAT SPIRIT OF FANATICISM WHICH UNDER THE PRETENCE OF PROMOTING THE CAUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY, WOULD TRAMPLE IN THE DUST OUR GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION ADOPTED IN A SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE AND CONCESSION, AND IN THE EXERCISE OF THAT SPIRIT ALONE TO BE MAINTAINED.

New Light Pierce and King Club.

According to previous notice a respectable portion of the citizens of New Light District and vicinity, assembled at the Store of Wm. Laws, Esq., on Saturday, the 25th of September, 1852, and proceeded to organize a Pierce and King Club. On motion the Club was temporarily organized by calling James Ferrell, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting John P. Robertson, to act as Secretary.

Wm. A. Allen being called upon to explain more fully the objects of the meeting, did so in a very pertinent and sensible manner; after which he introduced the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time being near at hand, when the people of the United States will be called upon to exercise the privilege of selecting their Chief Magistrate; and we, a portion of the people of Wake County, assembled at Laws' State, fully appreciating our obligations as American citizens, and feeling sensibly the great care with which it is necessary that we should act in this matter in order to perpetuate our political blessings and privileges, do

Resolve, That in our opinion, the great interests of the Country, the stability of the Constitutional Union, and the permanency of our Institutions imperiously require, at this time under all the circumstances, the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, and Wm. R. King to the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce, having shown conclusively, both by his acts in Congress, while standing upon the Constitution of his country, and resisting with all the powers of his mind the sectional demands of Northern fanaticism, in order to maintain the Constitutional rights of the South, and by his noble and patriotic efforts while in private life in defence of the Constitution and the Union, that he adopts emphatically, as the rule of his conduct, the sentiment, "no North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood," is eminently entitled to our support.

Resolved, That Wm. R. King, a native born son of North Carolina, having served his native State in various capacities with marked fidelity and distinction, and having rendered himself illustrious by the great ability with which he has discharged his public duties, both, while in the service of his native and adopted State, has proved himself worthy of the confidence of the people of all sections of the country.

Resolved, That we are induced to believe that by proper exertion our State may be carried by a large majority for Pierce and King, and in order to assure our brethren in other sections that we are determined to do our duty, and our whole duty in the coming contest, we agree to form ourselves into a Pierce and King Club, to be known as the New Light Pierce and King Club; and we hereby pledge ourselves to the work.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the success of David S. Reid, the champion of equal rights, in the late gubernatorial contest, and regard it as a sure indication that public sentiment has settled down in favor of Pierce aad King.

Mr. Allen being called on for a speech, addressed the Club at considerable length in vindication of Gen. Pierce, and produced ample testimony to sustain his positions. At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks it was moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair to report permanent officers for the organization of the Club, which motion being carried, the Chair named Messrs. Allen, Robertson, and Gen. James M. Mangum as the commitee—who after consultation reported the following: For President, Michael Thompson, Esq. Vice Presidents, Wyatt Mangum, Jas. A. Hicks and Geo. W. Thompson, Esq'rs, Secretaries, Wm. C. Mangum and Duncan L. Canady, Esq'rs., Committee of Arrangements, James Ferrell, Geo. B. Allen, Reynolds Allen, Manassah Sater, and T. B. Grissom, Esq'rs.

It was then moved that the Club meet again on Saturday the 2d of October, and that a committee of three be appointed to invite Perrin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, to address the Club on that occasion; whereupon the Chair appointed on that committee William C. Mangum, George Pennington and John Little.

There being no further business the Club adjourned to meet again on the 2d of October.

JAMES FERRELL, *Chm'n.*

JNO. P. ROBERTSON, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On Saturday, the 25th instant, a respectable portion of the Democracy of Rowan County assembled in the Court House in Salisbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration some steps with regard to the appointment of an Elector for the 2d Electoral District of North Carolina.

On motion David Barringer, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Henry A. Wilson was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by D. F. Long, Esq., the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democrats of Wilkes County have recommended Burton Craige, Esq., as Elector for this, the second District: And, whereas, it is highly important that some suitable person should be selected at an early date;

Resolved, therefore, That we heartily concur in the recommendation of our brethren of Wilkes, and suggest that Burton Craige, Esq., be placed upon the Electoral ticket in this district.

Resolved, That Charles F. Fisher, D. F. Long, Chas. A. Rose and Caleb A. Heilig be appointed sub-electors for Rowan county.

Resolved, further, That these proceeding be published in the Jubilee, North Carolina Standard, Carolina Republican and Western Democrat.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

DAVID BARRINGER, *Chairman.*

HENRY A. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Nearly every officer in the U. S. Army (Whig and Democrat) is opposed to Scott's election.

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

ELECTION TUESDAY 2D OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIGE.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

STANDARD FOR THE SESSION.

The Standard will be published at the following rates during the approaching session of the General Assembly:

Semi-Weekly,	75 cents.
Weekly,	50 "

We have made arrangements to report the proceedings of the Assembly, and our readers may expect to be regularly advised of the action of that body.

Any quantity of subscribers will be received, either for the session or by the year. Price of the Semi-Weekly, per annum, in advance, $4; Weekly, per annum, in advance, $2. Persons procuring five subscribers to the Weekly and sending the cash ($10) in advance, will be entitled to one copy for one year free of charge. Send in the names.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina convened in special session in this City on Monday last, and duly organized for the transaction of business.

The members of the Senate assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M., and were called to order by the Hon. John Hill, Principal Clerk of the last Senate. Mr. Hill then proceeded to call the Senatorial Districts in their order. When the District embracing Currituck and Camden was called, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Barnard both went forward and presented certificates of election— the former from the Sheriff of Currituck, and the latter from the Sheriff of Camden. The Clerk passed over the District, leaving the matter of the contested seat to be decided hereafter by the Senate.

The oaths of office were administered to Senators by William Thompson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Wake County.

Col. Bower nominated for Speaker of the Senate the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren County, and Gen. Bynum nominated for the same office Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax. The vote is as follows: Mr. Edwards 23, Col. Joyner 20. Mr. Edwards was conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgements to the Senate for the honor conferred upon him, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In accepting the distinguished station, with which, in your kindness, you have been pleased to honor me, I can say, in all sincerity, that I am animated by a sincere and anxious desire to administer its duties in a manner worthy of you and worthy of the high interests committed to the Senate. For so flattering a manifestation of your favor and good opinion, the more gratifying and the more valuable, because bestowed by gentlemen, with many of whom I have been heretofore often associated in the public service, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgments. The duties of the Chair are often arduous—always highly responsible—sometimes fearfully so. They demand of the incumbent the preservation of order and decorum in debate by a strict, though temperate enforcement of all the rules—a just and proper distribution of talent in the constitution of committees—and a prompt and impartial decision of all questions of parliamentary law which may arise in the progress of business. For the accomplishment of these high purposes, I feel that I shall need your forbearance—your indulgence and generous assistance; with such aids which I now earnestly invoke, I indulge the hope that I may be able to deserve, if I cannot command success in a faithful endeavor to merit your approval. All I dare promise is that I will spare no pains in the impartial exercise of all my faculties, with whatever of patience and good temper I may be able to command, to fulfil your favorable expectations.

Give me leave, gentlemen, to say that I have ever believed, that in the bestowal of power, as little discretion should be allowed the recipient as may be compatible with the end to be attained; and respectfully to request that, in the adoption of the rules for the government of the Senate, you will leave with your presiding officer no more than may be demanded by the nature and character of his functions.

With the most anxious wish that our common labors may redound to the welfare of the State and the happiness and prosperity of our constituents, I beg you to be assured of my cordial co-operation in every effort that may conduce to such results.

On motion of Mr. Lillington, Hon. John Hill, of Stokes, and Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary, of Nash, were appointed, the former Principal, and the latter Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of Col. Bower, James Page, of Randolph, was unanimously appointed Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate. Patrick McGowan, of Wake, was then elected Assistant Doorkeeper by the following vote: McGowan 24, Green Hill 19, Thos. Anderson, 1.

On motion, the certificates of election presented by Messrs. Shaw and Barnard were read, when Mr. Hoke offered a Resolution declaring Dr. Shaw entitled to the seat.

Mr. Hoke's Resolution was debated at some length by Messrs. Gilmer and Caldwell; after which the Senate adjourned till Tuesday morning eleven o'clock.

The House of Commons assembled at 12 o'clock, M., and the members were called to order by Perrin Busbee, Esq., Principal Clerk. The roll was then called, and the oaths of office were administered by William R. Poole, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Wake County.

The following members were absent: John F. Lyon, of Orange; Messrs. Bynum and Lockhart, of Northampton; Mr. Phelps, of Washington; Mr. Jones, of Tyrrell; Mr. Reid, of Duplin; Mr. Norfleet, of Edgecombe—all Democrats but Mr. Jones.

In view of the unavoidable absence of several members, Mr. Avery moved to adjourn till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock; which motion was negatived, yeas 54, nays 59. The House then proceeded to vote for a Speaker, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, and John Baxter, Esq., of Henderson, being in nomination. The following is the vote:

For MR. BAXTER:—Dargan, Tolson, Stubbs, Tripp, McDugald, Lowry, Fagg, Shimpock, W. S. Harris, Barco, Whitehurst, Bynum, Stiles, Leach, W. Harris, Gaither, Eure, Williams, Collins, Amis, Perry, Wiley, D. F. Caldwell, Johnson, Perkins, Smith, Daniel, Wynne, Teague, W. Turner, Adams, Sanders, Godwin, J. A. Caldwell, Spruill, Watters, Cherry, Simons, J. Turner, Phillips, Brooks, Albertson, Holeman, Blow, Long, Thornburgh, McIntyre, Alford, Trexler, Mills, Webb, Furr, Puryear, Guinn, Mathis, Carmichael, Cooke, Erwin, Calloway, Miller—60.

For MR. DOBBIN:—S. P. Hill, Long, Rives, Cotton, Burton, George, Russell, Wood, Pegram, Jarvis, W. E. Hill, Ellis, Hawkins, Martin, W. H. Lyon, Love, Ward, Sutton, Lander, Sherrel, Wheeler, Mundy, Mooring, Dunn, Ingram, Black, Barret, Bryant, Strange, Corbett, Fonville, Durham, Foreman, McNeill, Scales, Reid, Walton, Chestnut, Herring, Dobson, Marshall, Waugh, Saunders, Wilder, Allen, S. A. Williams, Christmas, Dortch, Sauls, Bird, Avery—51.

Mr. Baxter was conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgments, for the honor conferred upon him, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have no experience as a presiding officer, and but a very limited knowledge of parliamentary law or usages; and I am apprehensive that I will fail to meet the expectations of my friends, or discharge the duties assigned me, either satisfactorily to myself or acceptable to you. But relying on your superior judgment, I accept the honor tendered with grateful feelings and a fixed determination to divest myself, as Speaker, of all party feelings and prejudices, and administer the rules which you may adopt for the government of the House with rigid impartiality. In the execution of this purpose I solicit your aid, and invoke a spirit of kindness and mutual forbearance on your parts towards each other, by which you will promote order, economize time, secure accuracy in business, and add to the dignity and respectability of this body; and in the progress of your labors, it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in every measure calculated to diffuse the benefits of education among our people, develop the exhaustless resources of North Carolina, awaken the enterprise and put in action the energies of our constituents, and extinguish that sectionalism which has heretofore, in so many instances, so materially militated against useful legislation. I believe the statesmanship of this body equal to these suggestions, and competent to grapple with and consummate these great measures; and the success of your labors in these particulars would gratify none more than I.

Mr. Blow then offered a Resolution declaring Perrin Busbee Principal and James R. Dodge Assistant Clerk; when by nearly a strict party vote, the name of Mr. Busbee was stricken out and that of Stephen D. Pool, of Pasquotank, inserted. So Mr. Pool and Mr. Dodge were duly elected, the former Principal and the latter Assistant Clerk.

W. R. Lovell, of Surry, was elected Principal Doorkeeper to the Commons; and Mr. Webster, of Chatham, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The Commons then adjourned to Tuesday morning.

☞ In the matter of the contested seat from Camden and Currituck, it appears that the returning officer of Currituck certifies that Dr. Shaw received 285 votes in that County, and Mr. Barnard 97; and the Sheriff of Camden certifies that, according to the inspector's returns, Dr. Shaw received 53 votes in that County, and Mr. Barnard 240. These votes, added together, give Dr. Shaw *one* majority, as follows: Shaw, 338, Barnard 337. The Sheriff of Camden, however, states that there is one more vote on the poll books of his County than is to be found in the inspector's returns; but he has certified, as above stated, in accordance with the inspector's returns.

☞ Mr. Graham's letter to the Statesville Mass Meeting is the *smallest* specimen of electioneering which we have of late witnessed. General Scott looms on the stump out West, and gives "the lie" direct to anonymous assailants, and no one is greatly surprised; but better things than electioneering epistles in his own behalf were expected of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham goes out of his way, in this letter, to assail James K. Polk. He endeavors to leave the impression, without saying so in so many words, that Mr. Polk approved the Wilmot Proviso in signing the Oregon bill! Mr. Graham well knows that Mr. Polk signed that bill in accordance with the principles of the Missouri line, and that he would not have signed it, as he distinctly stated in his message, if the prohibition had extended to Slavery South of that line. But Mr. Polk's crime in Mr. Graham's eyes, was his Democracy; *that* is the reason why he treated him with so much coolness when he visited his native State in 1847, while Mr. Graham was Governor; and that is now the secret of this ungenerous and uncalled for attack upon his character.

Cold, selfish, ambitious, Mr. Graham *warms only in his own cause.* Read his Statesville epistle; he is *almost* eloquent for Scott, and, of course, for Graham—for every vote for Scott is a vote for Graham. But Mr. Graham will find, if he has not felt it already, that he was sadly in his own light when he betrayed his friend Fillmore and united his fortunes with those of the Seward crew. The 2d of November will teach him a lesson long to be remembered. That day will put a dead stop alike to Gen. Scott's "muddy" stump speeches, and to Mr. Graham's very enthusiastic epistles in favor of his own elevation to the Vice Presidency.

Stanly of North Carolina stated in his New York speech that during his five years in Congress, he had "never even heard the name of Frank Pierce." Upon this the New York Mirror, a federal paper, remarks, "It is singular that Mr. Stanly should never have heard of Frank Pierce, Senator Pierce, Gen. Pierce—a man who has *refused more high offices than almost any other man has ever filled.*"

☞ An error of some importance occurred in Mr. Rencher's letter in reply to M. Q. Waddell, published in our last. In the paragraph beginning "Dr. Hall," and ending "general character," the words "*any cause*" should have been "*my course.*" The error was ours, and not Mr. Rencher's.

GEN. PIERCE'S SPEECH.

The Raleigh Register is misleading its readers when it states that a certain extract from one of Gen. Pierce's speeches on the Slavery question is to be found in the Congressional Globe, "2nd session, 25th Congress, page 54"; and not only this, but that paper is engaged, twice a week, in *garbling* the speech, and endeavoring to show in this garbling, that Gen. Pierce said nothing on the occasion referred to in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South. The Register states that the following extract is to be found in the *Globe*, "2d session, 25th Congress, page 54"; whereas it occurs on page 54, same session, of the *Appendix*, and is only a part of a sentence:

"I have no HESITATION in saying that I consider *Slavery* a SOCIAL and POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH *it had no existence on the face of the earth!*"

Here is the *whole* sentence, which we set forth for the purpose of showing the palpable *garbling* of the Register:

"I have no hesitation in saying that I consider slavery a social and political evil, and most sincerely wish that it had no existence on the face of the earth; but it is perfectly immaterial how it may be regarded, either by you or myself; *it is not for us to sit in judgment, and determine whether the rights secured to the different States by the Constitution are blessings or otherwise; it is sufficient for the argument that they are rights, which the inhabitants do not choose to relinquish.*"

We are under obligations to the Register, however, for its extract, as above, for in the course of our researches we found the entire speech of Gen. Pierce, and we lay it before our readers to-day, and invite to it the attention of every citizen of the State. It is a calm, clear, and masterly defence of Southern rights, of State rights, and of *Constitutionalism* against "*Higherlawism*"; and it shows beyond dispute that, fourteen years ago, at the very beginning of the pernicious slavery agitation, Franklin Pierce took his stand side by side with John C. Calhoun, and that stand he has maintained ever since.

Read the speech, and then hand it round to your neighbors and let them read it too.

And now, why does not the Raleigh Register professing as it does to regard the Slavery question as above party, publish this speech? Why does not the Editor at least give the *entire* sentence uttered by Gen. Pierce, as it appears above? He does not do these things, good reader, because his cause would lose by the practice on his part of common honesty; he cannot *afford* to do justice just now. And are right-minded Whigs—are the people of the State to be gulled and deceived in this way? Let them answer at the polls.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. The law of Congress passed in 1846, for establishing a uniform time of holding the election for President in all the States, enacts that they shall be held on the first Tuesday in November, in the year in which Presidential Electors are by law to be chosen. This year the day of election comes on the 2d day of November. The following are the Electoral votes to which the several States are entitled under the new apportionment. Deduct two from the number opposite each State, and you have the number of representatives in Congress which each State is entitled to:

Maine,	8	Ohio,	23
New Hampshire,	5	Indiana,	13
Vermont,	5	Illinois,	11
Massachusetts,	13	Iowa,	4
Connecticut,	6	Wisconsin,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Michigan,	6
New York,	35	Kentucky,	12
New Jersey,	7	Missouri,	9
Delaware,	3	Alabama,	9
Pennsylvania,	27	Louisiana,	6
Maryland,	8	Tennessee,	12
Virginia,	15	Mississippi,	7
North Carolina,	10	Arkansas,	4
South Carolina,	8	Texas,	4
Georgia,	10	California,	4
Florida,	3		
			296

☞ The election of President and Vice President will take place throughout the United States on Tuesday the 2d day of next month, November.

☞ Mr. Badger says in his late letter, that he is "a *decided* and *very earnest* supporter of the Whig national nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency"; and yet Mr. Badger in the same paragraph confesses that "probably no man in the United States was more disappointed, not to say dissatisfied" than he was at the conduct of the Convention in setting aside Mr. Fillmore! Mr. Badger was for Mr. Fillmore as a plain matter of party justice and right—he was for him as a Southern man and a friend of the Union—he was "*very earnestly*" for him, no doubt; but then Mr. Fillmore was passed over for the very reason that he was just what Mr. Badger desired him to be, and Gen. Scott nominated; and now Mr. Badger says he is a "*very earnest*" supporter of General Scott!

Mr. Badger is, however, as *consistent* as the times will permit.

☞ When Willie P. Mangum led off for Scott, he was denounced by almost all the Whig papers in the State; but now they defer to his sagacity, and, by their conduct, beg his pardon and write themselves down his most obedient servants. He as good as told his minions at Hillsborough that he knew he was right in leading off for Scott, and that he felt confident they would, in due time, acknowledge that *they* were in the wrong. They have done it—that is, the sycophants and minions have done it, but there are thousands of honorable Whigs who will not consent to be transferred like sheep in the shambles to Seward and company.

THE VERMONT PYRAMID.

The Vermont Scott pyramid was thought, at one time, to be in a delightful state of *fixidity*; but the Ohio Statesman says it has fallen into pi, thus:

V

E M

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R O N

The Register is advised to send one of its *thundergustical* Scott orators over to the "Green Mountains" to "set up the pins" again. Vermont has been "perforated" and gone to "pi."

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. PEPPER for the first Oysters of the season—for some birds also a very fine sheepshead, all fresh from Norfolk. Pepper will be well supplied during the season with fish, oysters, and every thing in his line.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The official and unofficial results of the recent State elections, present the following gratifying exhibit:

MISSOURI—Price, dem., for Governor, 46,302; Winston, whig, 32,834. Democratic majority 13,468.

NORTH CAROLINA—Reid, dem., for Governor, 48,484; Kerr, whig, 42,993. Democratic majority 5,491.

IOWA—McCleary, dem., for Secretary of State, 16,884; Jenkins, whig, 15,027. Democratic majority 1,857.

ARKANSAS—The official returns are not yet complete—but the democratic majority is known to be decisive.

MAINE—As far as heard from, the aggregate vote of the two democratic candidates, Hubbard and Chandler, reaches 59,603; that of the whig candidate is 27,999. Majority 31,631.

VERMONT—In 219 towns, Fairbanks, the whig caddidate, has 23.153 votes; Robinson, dem., 14,308; Brainard, freesoil, 9,512. Showing 767 majority against the whig candidate, and his defeat before the people by about that majority.

Thus far the books show well for the democracy—and exhibit the "Scott enthusiasm" at a low ebb.

THE WEBSTER WHIGS.

The Boston Courier, a *Whig* paper, speaks thus of the Webster movement:

"We may as well look at facts as they exist. THERE ARE SOME THOUSANDS OF WHIGS IN MASSACHUSETTS—MORE, WE FANCY, THAN IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED—WHO CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE INDUCED TO VOTE FOR GEN. SCOTT.

People may call this the result of personal disappointment if they like. We think that it is adherence to principle of the highest and noblest grade. But whatever the cause, the fact is unquestionable. Now, if this very numerous, high-minded, and intelligent class of whigs are to be left without any candidate whatever of a whig stamp, the question must and will arise with them, 'Where are we to go?' They will either stay away from the polls, or vote a ticket which they would be sorry to be driven to; and, in the latter event, they might be led to neglect the whig State ticket, or to do it some harm. It is of no use whatever for any body to denounce these persons as traitors, or factionists, or as not being whigs.

They despise all such clamor. They hold themselves to be absolutely right in the course which they are taking. They hold that no kind of regard was paid to the real interests of the country by the convention which nominated Gen. Scott, and they are determined not to sanction the principle of such a nomination."

These Webster Whigs refuse to support Gen. Scott because Webster, *a statesman*, was set aside to make room for Scott, *a mere General*; and because they *know* Scott to be the ally candidate of Seward. These *Northern* Whigs are therefore truer to the great statesmen of their party, and more fixed in their opposition to Seward than those *Southern* Whigs are who support Scott. In this case party spirit makes enemies to the South out of slaveholders—men whose very existence is bound up with our domestic institutions, but who *refuse to see* the precipice over which they are rushing.

WORDS IN SEASON.

The last Wilmington Journal concludes an article on "the aspect of the canvass," as follows:

"We have thus endeavored to make a calm examination of the field of contest. We would now beg to address a few equally calm and dispassionate observations to our Democratic friends in particular. The chances are largely—very largely in our favor—as largely as ever they were, the bragging of the friends of Gen. Scott to the contrary, notwithstanding; but we would remind them that in a contest of this kind, there are and can be no chances sufficient to warrant anything like apathy or indifference. The fable of the hare and the tortoise is familiar to all, and we allude to it only for the purpose of remarking that the Scott leaders, like the tortoise, are working diligently throughout the State—they will move heaven and earth, and we had almost said—a place under the earth, to regain their supremacy here, and it behooves us in this State particularly, to be up and doing. If true to ourselves we can easily command a majority of eight thousand votes—for the anti-Scott feeling is much stronger than the anti-Kerr feeling, and the Democrats will rally for Pierce. But it is certain that in the western counties—or some of them at least, the Scott men are doing the greater part of the electioneering. Drunkeness, dishonesty, cowardice, and for aught we know, murder and suicide are charged upon Gen. Pierce. Charges long since repudiated by those who started them, are paraded as uncontradicted and admitted. We want little electioneering and no fuss, but simply that the truth be kept before the people, and flagrant slanders nailed to the counter. We repeat it, going as we should go, acting as we should act, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder success is as certain in this State as the sun will set to-night. Without such action and concert it would be vain to hope for success in any cause."

STUBBORN FACTS. Gen. Scott was first proposed as the Presidential candidate of the Whig party in the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, and got sixty-two votes—*not one of which was from the South.*

Again, at Philadelphia, in 1848, he was proposed for the nomination of the Whig party, *and again failed to get a Southern vote.*

Again, at the Baltimore Convention of 1852, the South resisted the nomination of Gen. Scott, to the very last, and he was pressed upon the country by the Seward Whigs of the North. Thus, it is settled, that from 1839 to '52, the Southern Whigs objected to him, and the Northern Whigs preferred him as their candidate.

Can it be possible that they were both mistaken, and that, after all, he is the friend of the South? Gratitude, if nothing else, for the perseverence of his Northern friends must constrain him to repay them.

SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA. The Albany (Ga.) Patriot of Sept. 24, says:

"The weather has been warm and pleasant most of the week. We had a little rain on Tuesday. The thermometer has ranged between 80 and 90°. The injuries to cotton crops, from the caterpillar and boll-worm, are increasing. We learn that some crops are completely stripped of leaves, and the caterpillars are destroying the half-grown bolls.

COTTON. The Georgia Banner, published at Newman, of the 24th inst., states that some 100 bales of the new crop have been sold in that market. Prices ranged during the week at 10 to 10½c. Quality good middling to middling fair. Some lots not having been sufficiently sunned before ginning, did not sample as well as they would have done had the cotton been properly aired; consequently, did not command the top of the market.

MR. WEBSTER. We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Webster's health is gradually improving. He has no catarrh this year of any consequence, but he has some of the complaints of the season, which make it necessary for him to have repose and avoid traveling. As the weather grows cooler, he will doubtless be restored to his usual strength and health. In the mean time he is occupied with the great questions pending in his department, and with the cultivation of his noble estate, which forms altogether one of the most comfortable and at the same time unostentatious establishments that have ever existed in New England. *Boston Courier.*

CHEERING SIGNS. The *Union* publishes the below extracts of its correspondence. It is indeed cheering:

FROM MARYLAND. One of the most eminent democrats writes: "To show my confidence, I bet eight hundred hogsheads of tobacco with a whig friend that Gen. Scott would not carry eight States at the November election."

FROM NEW YORK. Another democrat, under date September 26th, writes: "I would bet all I am worth on the success of the democratic ticket. I never felt so sure of triumph in my life. I believe New York will go for Pierce and King by a handsome majority. Everything hereabouts points that way.

"You should republish in pamphlet the memoirs of Gen. Scott, now being published in the New York Herald. It is the most TRUTHFUL and telling of anything I have seen. I KNOW IT TO BE TRUE. Urge its republication."

FROM PENNSYLVANIA. The Democrats of Fayette county, in this State, had a great mass meeting at Uniontown on the 15th, at which, says a correspondent, "there could not have been less than 5,000 persons present, with banners and flags, and wagons filled with sturdy voters and multitudes on horseback. The army struck terror into the hearts of our adversaries." That noble old veteran, ex-Senator Daniel Sturgeon, presided at this great meeting. We notice also that those gallant champions of the right, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Col. S. W. Black, Hon. James Thompson, Hon. A. Drum, Hon. C. B. Curtis, and Hon. John L. Dawson, are hard at work in western Pennsylvania. A great mass meeting of the democracy is to be held at Greensburg on the 7th of October, at which Hon. James Buchanan will speak at length on the questions at issue.

FROM OHIO. A letter from one of the most active democrats in the State sends us glorious tidings. He says "Scott's reception occasioned no enthusiasm, and we are as confident as ever, though not less active. Rely upon Ohio. Greeley left with a flea in his ear. We are harmonious in our ranks, and go in solid column for Pierce and King." Colonel John B. Weller, Dr. E. B. Olds, Hon. C. S. Sweetzer, Hon. W. Allen, Mathias Martin, Esq., and others, follow up the work so nobly begun by Gen. Houston and Judge Douglas.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Pilgrimages have been for many centuries the last resort of superannuated sinners. When all other aveneus to salvation and mercy have been closed, men have found consolation in long journeys to holy lands and consecrated shrines. The Mahometan gazes upon the minarets of Mecca, and forgets his crimes and woes. The Jew sinks exhausted but happy upon distant Olivet, when the white walls of the city glitter to his eye throught the haze of an Assyrian summer. So, in the hour of darkness and political desolation, when his managers have satisfactorily ascertained that none of the ordinary appliances of political trickery will save Scott, they have despatched him upon a weary pilgrimage in search of that euthusiasm and popularity which they have not been able to manufacture at home.

They have sent him to the Palestine of Abolition—to the region in which have long congregated the blackest, vilest, most God-forsaken, idolatrous pagans of a Higher Law—to the penetralia of that temple where Giddings has for years been high-priest—the Western Reserve of Ohio. With the whole Union before him, with a choice of all the disinfected regions and honest citizens for his beat, Scott performs his first devotions at the shrines of his Abolition allies in Ohio. Hale, not less active and resolute than himself, started about the same time for the same country, anxious to share his spoils. Both are on the same mission, both early hunting down the Abolition vote of Ohio; but if open corruption and gross solicitation can effect the chances of either, Hale will be distanced and eclipsed by the "Third Washington" that seeks the American White House.

As an illustration of the last remark, we publish below a more accurate account of General Scott's late rhetorical effort at Cleveland, in Ohio.

Winfield Scott speaks nonsense coolly and deliberately. General Taylor's speeches were crude, rough and disjointed, yet the fragments were fragments of granite, strong and substantial, though unseemly and useless. That old man possessed simplicity, honesty, and some practical sense. And although he generally lost himself in the mazes of unfinished sentences, yet every one felt that he was laboring to say something. But the Pilgrim of the Western Reserve, calmly and with malice prepense, essays to speak, and perpetrates in every line the most elaborate froth and folly. *Richmond Examiner.*

CORRECTION. We were mistaken after all about the time of holding the Mass Meeting at Franklinton, as published in our last issue. The time was at first appointed for the 1st and 2d, and we received notice to that effect from one of the Committee, but it was, without his knowledge, changed to the 15th and 16th of October. At that time there will be present many distinguished speakers both of our own State and some from other States, with other minor attractions, such as a good Barbacue, &c., &c.

We are glad this postponement has been agreed to, as it will give time for a more extensive notice, as well as an opportunity to the citizens of Franklinton and vicinity to prepare for the large crowds that will attend. *Warrenton News.*

KENTUCKY IN DOUBT. The Louisville Journal expresses the greatest apprehension about the result in Kentucky. The unprecedented apathy of the whigs and the extraordinary zeal and activity of the democracy give occasion to the alarm betrayed by the Journal. It says it never knew the whig party of Kentucky to be so utterly disorganized, and by the most pathetic appeals it strives to rally them to the support of Scott. This is very significant. When the Louisville Journal expresses doubt as to the result in Kentucky, the democracy may confidently calculate upon a victory. *Washington Union.*

WHO WAS THE HERO OF CHIPPEWA, &c. The following resolution offered by the late Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, in the U. S. Senate, February 25th, 1828, shows who in the estimation of the late President and his then associate senators was "the distinguished leader in the glotious battles" on the Niagara frontier—Lundy's Lane among the rest:—

"*Resolved*, That the Senate have learnt, with deep regret, the death of Major General Jacob Brown, the late commanding General of the Army, and the distinguished leader in the glorious battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie in the late war."

The Scott committee at Washington have circulated at the North, under Congressional franks, about a *hundred thousand* copies of an article published in the Era, the Abolition paper at Washington, to prove Gen. Pierce a pro-slavery man. The same committee have circulated at the South as many copies of the New Boston speech, and a document under the caption of "Gen. Pierce and his abolition allies," to prove him an abolitionist. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, is the master-workman in this base business—a work which a majority of our State Prison convicts would be ashamed of.

AWFUL LYING. A North Carolina Whig journal says—"General Pierce is opposed to equal suffrage, to the compromise, and to the protection of American industry."

Democrats from one end of the country to the other must make up their minds to shut their ears to all future charges against their candidate. Don't believe one of them. Resolve, when election comes, to stick to the ticket, and let the Scott whigs stick to lying. The fellows are incorrigible.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION DAY. On one and the same day—the 12th of October—elections take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. In Pennsylvania and Indiana members of Congress as well as of the Legislature are to be elected. In Indiana there are also to be chosen a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and many other public officers.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

An untraveled individual, taking passage on the steamer May Flower at Buffalo, found three life preservers suspended to the State room assigned to him. He went forthwith to the clerk, and demanded why he should be put in such a room, fiercely declared, "D—n it, sir, it's a stable, there's horse collars hung all round it."

The Hon. Wm. R. King came up, yesterday evening, from Old Point to Portsmouth, where he remained during the night. He took the accommodation train of cars this morning *en route* to Alabama. *Norfolk Argus, 25th September.*

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE STANDARD.]

"Who killed cock Robbin?
I said the sparrow, &c."

Thursday night meeting of the Scott and Graham Club—Mr. Baxter introduced to the Club, but excuses himself—Sion Rogers spoke as usual—Mr. Hyman made a rallying talk—and the Club adjourned!

MR. EDITOR—"To a man up a tree," the preprations for the "club" meeting on Thursday, *all day* for the night service, presented some show of enthusiasm. That poplar pole labored under the weight of the rope, the Scott and Graham flag, and the noble stars and stripes—even to a bending over, which to everybody, resembled the position of the Whig party at the present time, only not enough so, for they have been flat down ever since the August Election.

Well, the Club *did* meet, after or about candle lighting time. The President took his *poor*-sition, and presided with unusual dignity! The Court House was pretty well filled—a large number being strangers, drawn by the Music from Solomon's Band. The "clap masters" took their places on either side of the Presidents, Secretary took his place—and the meeting was announced as organized. Maj. Wm. F. Collins introduced to the Club, Mr. Baxter, who excused himself from a speech in a few brief remarks; after which repeated and loud calls were made for certain distinguished Whig orators who sometimes "dare to make a Whig speech," but they didn't respond. Calls were made upon *other* gentlemen, *all* of whom *didn't* speak—Mr. Ransom among that number. [Music.]

Mr. S. Rogers, in answer to calls, did speak—but he evidently was not in the humor, his talk was short. He said he would not revive the charges of Abolitionism against Gen. Pierce, as they were understood and stale. He told us over and over again, of war, blood and glory! Ever since which time, I have been feeling (unconscious of the fact) for my glory and epau-principles, on the tops of my shoulders.

Mr. Hyman, after long and repeated calls, made his appearance. He told the Club that he attended the Hillsboro' Barbecue, Whig Scott and Graham Mass Meeting—that it was a brilliant and enthusiastic affair—Mr. Mangum's clarion (!) voice was heard there—Gov. Graham made his appearance and acknowledged the compliment of a Barbecue, but didn't speak. He, Mr. H., said the enthusiasm being gotten up for Scott and Graham was immense, [Hope he did'nt say so from the signs in this City!] He said the fact of Gen. Scott's being born South, was sufficient to convince every man that *he* was sound on the slavery question; whereas, Mr. Pierce was born in a Yankeeland and must have Yankee notions—[or to that effect.] Mr. H. forgot to tell the Club that Gen. Scott's home had been changed from the South to the North—proving beyond a doubt that he loved Northern institutions better than Southern.

No other speeches were made. Now, it remains for some body to tell, who, on this occasion, killed the venerable redbreast. Did Mr. R. or Mr. H., or *will* Mr. Gales in his next issue, misrepresent the whole affair, and call the meeting one of great enthusiasm?

Excuse me for a word to the Register. Roundabout has a heart and he believes it is in the right place; and, but for fear of "hurting somebody's feelings," he would pronounce the Register's article against R. the most contemptible ever conceived and uttered by a vanquished foe. But Seaton is too young to lead the great Whig party—he is blinded by prejudice, and "when the blind lead the blind, they both fall into the ditch." *They* are in the ditch of despair and night is closing over *them*. ROUNDABOUT.

A few days since, in the down train from Cleveland, in which there was a crowd of passengers, a patriotic little Whig went round, and was engaged in taking a political classification of the passengers. On he went, in his anxious errand, until he reached Col. W——, who, instead of answering to his politics asked the list taker—

"Are you a Whig?"

"Yes."

"How much pay do you get for doing this work?"

"Oh, I don't get nothing!"

"You don't?"

"Not a dime!"

"Then I can tell you how to make some money."

The ear of the chap opened, his eye brightened, and he was all attendance. He replied—

"Well, do,—I'd like to know!" I've got $2,000 in my pocket more than I want to use for a few months. Now, just you finish your list, and as you go round, find me some Whig who will bet $1,000 against my $2,000 that Gen. PIERCE will not be elected President, if you do, *I'll give you* $250."

Away went the fellow, scouring through the cars, in quest of some *confidence* Whig who would be the means of his making the $250. He hunted—and hunted—and hunted—and so anxious was he, that he abandoned his *list* altogether. After a while he came moping back, with a woful countenance, evincing as much anxiety as a poor fellow could who had actually *lost* $250.

"Well," said the Col., "was it taken?"

"W-h-y, n-o-o-o;" responded the humiliated coon, but there are five chaps out in the other car who said they would, *if you would bet on* SCOTT!"

That list wasn't finished! Poor fellow! "he was perfectly dumfounded!" *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

GEN. SCOTT'S POSITION. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer writes as follows—(and the Express says, that "from his intimacy with Governor Seward and his friends, *he knows*):—

"It may be asserted with entire confidence that Gen. Scott, under no conditiou of circumstances, *will change the ground which he has occupied since his name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions*, unless the Whig Convention should think proper to offer him the nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position, and declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances."

So then we "go it blind!"—and like most blind men we shall tumble into the ditch.

Fayetteville Observer, May 11th, 1852.

Well, neighbor, you did conclude to go it. Are you now getting ready to give us in November a specimen of lofty tumbling "into the ditch" aforesaid? Of course you must be. How else can you verify your own prediction. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

ABRAM M. WEAVER. This notorious individual, we learn, was tried for kidnapping, at the recent term of the Superior Court of Surry county—Judge Ellis presiding. He was found guilty, and condemned to be hung on the first Friday in October; but appealed to the Supreme Court.

We understand it was in evidence that in the Spring of 1848 Weaver induced a free negro, Jim Corn, to go with him from Stokes county over the mountains into Virginia, on a trip to sell guns; that they stoppped at the house of one Lowder, in Burke's Garden, soon after which the prisoner, Weaver, sold the said free negro into bondage, who was carried to Louisville, Kentucky, where the negro sued for and obtained his fredoom.

Solicitor Coleman and Mr. Gilmer conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. McLean, Starbuck and Masten the defence. Several new and interesting questions of law were discussed with ability on both sides.

They are singing a song like this in New York:

I had a dream the other night, when all around was still,
I dream'd I saw old 'Pultepec a sliding down the hill,
The 'hasty soup' was in his hand, the fire was in his 'rear,'
His free soil allies wouldn't stand, but scattered far and near.

Chorus—Oh, Poor Greeley,
Don't you spit on me.
I'm going up Salt River,
With the platform on my knee.

A TIMELY WARNING. The senior Editor of the Amherst Cabinet, speaking of the rigid scrutiny which the characters of the Presidential candidates are undergoing, very devoutly exclaims:

"How careful, then, we all ought to be as to what manner of persons we are, lest we may some time or other become candidates for the Presidency, to which we are all liable in this land of liberty, obligation, and responsibility."

A GOOD SIGN. Yesterday a wager of seven hundred dollars that Franklin Pierce would carry the State of Maryland was made by a democratic gentleman with one of the friends of the Seward whig candidate. *Washington Union. 27th.*

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION IN PITTSBOROUGH.

MR. HOLDEN: We had the gratification, on Tuesday the 21st instant, at Chatham Court, to witness the discussion between Messrs. Miller and Rencher. Mr. Miller is certainly a gentleman of distinguished ability; and his speech, ingenious, plausible, and eloquent as it was might have produced an impression, if unanswered. It so happened, however, that Mr. Rencher was on the ground, and he replied to his opponent, on the grounds which he himself had selected, (for Mr. Miller led off in the discussion) by a powerful and logical array of facts and arguments which must have carried overwhelming conviction to the minds of all who were not steeled by their partizan feelings against conviction. It was a matter of regret to the democrats and some whigs that the discussion was arranged by Mr. Millers' friends to take place in the Court House. There were few seats and the Court room could not hold one-half the people in attendance on Court. The Democrats desired a fair open field.

From the account given in the Standard of the discussion in Louisburg between Mr. Miller and Gen. Saunders, he must have made the same speech in Pittsborough he made in Louisburg. Mr. Miller here as there stated that the true issue was as to the soundness of the respective candidates for the Presidency on the slavery question. His time was almost wholly consumed in the discussion of this issue. To establish his proposition that Gen. Pierce was unsound and not to be relied on, Gen. Pierce's, (or rather, as he said, Mr. Pierce's,) vote in the Brook case, his voting to receive abolition petitions, and the version of his New Boston speech, as testified to by the Rev. Mr. Foss. To sustain this witness Mr. Miller produced certificates purporting to be from gentlemen of respectability, to the effect that Mr. Foss was a minister of the Gospel of fair standing in his Church, and labored to show that it was extremly improbable, under the circumstances, that he had testified to a falsehood. Mr. Miller then passed to Gen. Scott, asserted that he was with the South on the slavery question; justified him in his course in not answering letters written him, on the ground that it would be electioneering for the Presidency, and closed his speech by a rapid review of his military services, &c. He was applauded often by his friends and particularly by the boys, who were not in school that evening. Mr. Rencher commenced his reply by stating that it was not his purpose to make a pretty speech. He designed, however, to try the case, the issues which the distinguished gentleman had presented according to his testimony. The charge was that Gen. Pierce was unsound and untrue to the South on the slavery question. Was this charge true? To establish the fact the gentleman had relied upon the vote given by Gen. Pierce against the bill allowing him to bring two slaves from Maryland into the District of Columbia. But the gentleman had forgotten to tell that the State of Maryland had passed a law prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the District, as had also other Southern States, and that consequently in giving the vote as charged he has sustained the views and policy of Maryland, a slave State, and besides that it had always been the ground taken by the South, that Congress had nothing to do with slavery in the District, and that if that body had the right to pass laws authorizing slave-holders to bring their slaves into the District, we should hear it contended at once that they could pass a law to exclude or to get rid of those already there.

In regard to Gen. Pierce's vote to receive an abolition petition, Mr. Rencher contended that this was what the most distinguished Whigs of the South had done again and again. Mr. Clay himself had taken the ground that petitions should be received and laid on the table. In regard to the New Boston speech ascribed to Gen. Pierce, Mr. Rencher asked upon what authority was Gen. Pierce charged with uttering on that occasion the sentiment imputed to him? Upon the evidence of this Mr. Foss; that said Mr. Foss, while professing to be a minister of the Gospel, yet boasted that he had an active agency in stealing off and abducting more than 5000 runaway negroes—that this Mr. Foss was the man who, when Gen. Pierce was engaged in advocating at Manchester the Compromise measures, was heard repeatedly to hiss the Union! He further produced a number of certificates from many of the most prominent and respectable citizens of Manchester to the effect that Foss's report of what Gen. P. said on that occasion was a sheer fabrication from beginning to end.

Again Gen. Pierce had, under his own hand, pronounced the said version of his speech a vile calumny—and that if we could suppose Gen. Pierce capable of uttering the opinions imputed to him with a view to gaining Abolition support, how does the gentleman account for the fact that he comes out before the whole world and denounces Foss as a slanderer? If he had a motive for making the speech imputed to him, would not the same motive induce silence on his part now?—that Gen. Pierce throughout the whole of his course in Congress had stood shoulder to shoulder with the South on this Abolition question, and that a distinguished Whig member of Congress from Virginia (Mr. Faulkner) had publicly ridiculed the idea that the Democratic candidate was unsound on this question.

On the other hand, however, how stood the case with Gen. Scott? What were his opinions on this all important question? Mr. Rencher here inquired why it was that the Whig members of the Baltimore Convention had with such extraordinary unanimity voted against Gen. Scott? That the position of Gen. Scott prior to the meeting of said Convention was, to say the least of it, an equivocal one. That under the pretext that it was undignified to let the people know his opinions, he had refused to answer letters addressed to him in respectful terms inquiring his opinions. That it had been perfectly notorious that William H. Seward was his most efficient supporter. That for good reasons the Southern members in Baltimore had struggled to the last against his nomination, and that his nomination was at last effected on the assurances of a letter received from him by Mr. Archer, to the effect that if nominated he would at once fully come out in a letter to the American people in favor of the Compromise measures. How had the Whig candidate acted since the nomination? Had he complied with his promise to Mr. Archer? No. He had repeatedly refused to answer letters addressed to him, and thought it a degradation to communicate his views to the people for whose votes he was a candidate. But how was it with Mr. Graham? Would the Whigs of North Carolina say that he was wanting in dignity and self respect? That Mr. Graham had answered letters addressed to him; but if the test laid down by General Scott be correct, how could they applaud Gen. Scott as they did for refusing to do what Mr. Graham had done? The truth was that this was only a pretext—a wretched subterfuge on the part of Gen. Scott, utterly unworthy his character as a frank soldier, to catch snpport at the North and South at the same time, and that in submitting to be used in this way by William H. Seward, & Co.. he ought justly to be as odious to the South as if openly and avowedly leagued with them.

Mr. Rencher then proceeded to examine the character of the two parties at the North and their opinions on this question. He adverted to the legislation of the three great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and proved beyond all controversy by an array of facts and arguments which no sophistry could evade, that the Whig party in these States is in truth and fact the Abolition party, and the Democratic party the one opposed to it; and further, that on the vote in the House of Representatives on the Compromise measures 26 Democrats from the North voted for it and only 3 Whigs. Mr. Miller had told his friends that the Democratic platform was like the bed of Procrustes, that such was the bed upon which the Democratic candidate had to sleep. Mr. Rencher, in conclusion, remarked that there was no difficulty in divining upon what sort of a bed and with whom the gentleman and his friends would sleep after the November election; that they had at first slept in the old blue light Federal bed—the people having found them out there, that they next reposed in the National Republican bed, that they had next got into their present bed; but that after the November election they would lie down in the Freesoil bed, side by side with William H. Seward, John P. Hale, & Co., where they would be permitted to take a long and quiet repose!!!

Each of the gentlemen brifly rejoined, after which the crowd dispersed in the best feeling.

A VOTER.

GOV. SEWARD FOR PRESIDENT. The New York Tribune is frank to say that "Gov. Seward, it is just possible, may some day be President of the United States;" and it then adds that "he is an able man, but by no means the only northern statesman who is faithful to the traditions and convictions of a freedom-loving people." *Richmond Enquirer.*

Great Slave Stampede.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Sept. 27. Thirty-one slaves from the neighborhood of Augusta and Dover, Ky., escaped to Ohio last night. They were traced to Ripley on the River, and were pursued by their owners and others from this side. The clothes taken by the slaves were found concealed in a yard, and the owners were refused a warrant to search the house in which it was supposed most of the slaves were hid. Five who had continued on were pursued by their masters, and three captured. They are expected to be brought over to-night.

The negroes of Ripley assisted in numbers, armed with guns, and surrounded the hotel where the Kentuckians stopped. Fears are enterained of a serious disturbance, as the Kentuckians remain there on the watch, and are determined to recover the slaves.

Much indignation is felt here because the authorities of Ripley refused to assist the masters in granting warrants.

DIED.

In Raleigh, at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on Monday the 27th inst., in the ninth year of her age, JANETTA SYDNEY, daughter of William D. and Lucy A. Cooke.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A Democratic MASS MEETING for this Electoral District will be held on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October next, at Worrell's Mineral Spring, in Gates County, a mile and a half from Gatesville.

All persons, of both political parties, are invited to attend.

September 24, 1852.

MASS MEETING AT ENFIELD.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats at Enfield, on SATURDAY the 16th day of October next, to which all parties are respectfully invited. Messrs. BRANCH, DOBBIN, VENABLE and other distinguished Speakers have promised and are expected to attend.

September 18, 1852.

MASS MEETING AT AVERASBORO'.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democracy at Averasboro' on the 21st of October. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present. The citizens of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Wake, and the citizens of North Carolina generally, are invited to attend, without distinction of party.

Mass Meeting at Dewar's Store.

There will be a MASS MEETING of persons favorable to the election of PIERCE and KING, at Dewar's Store, Cumberland County, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October. The citizens of Cumberland, Wake, Chatham, Moore, and of the neighboring Counties generally, are invited to attend. Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, J. G. Shepherd, Esq., and other speakers are expected to be present.

Mass Meeting at Franklinton.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats of Franklin, Granville, and Wake, at Franklinton, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of this month. The people generally are invited to attend.

October 4th. 1852.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending September 31st, 1852:

A.	Marrin, Charles
Ashe, Richard	Mitchel, Susan Miss
Alston, Weldon E. 2	Marriott, Wm. H.
B.	Maywood, Quincy Miss
Broughton, Jesse	McCloskey, Barnard
Baily, Thomas	McCullers, Betsey Miss
Bolins, Mary Miss	McCullers, Edwin S.
Bogle, John M. C.	Massengill, Starling
Baines, Eli	N.
Busby, Thomas	Nichols, Robert
Bremer, Ann E. Mrs.	Norris, Samuel P. 2
Bell, Julia	Nutall, Sarah J. Mrs.
C.	Nixon, James
Chapell, W. H.	Norris, Thomas H.
Cooper, John L.	Nutt, Margaret
Cox, J.	Nichols, Penelope Mrs.
Carr, Michael	Newby, Samuel W.
Crosby, Minoh S.	P.
Clark, Barnard W.	Parish, Elizabeth Mrs.
Copeland, M. S. Miss	Parish, Lucy H.
Claison, R. S.	Pike & Taulk.
Castlebury, Henry	Pyson, T. P.
Cook, John C. 3	Powers, John
Cook, James F.	Page, Susan M. Miss
D.	Pollars, Caswell
Devereaux, Essal	Plummer, Ann H. Miss
Dudley, James	Parker, Langdon C.
Dudley, David C.	Price, Charles M. 2
E.	R.
Exum, James T.	Rudlin, Muncy Miss
Edmonds, Virginia Miss	Respess, Isaah
Edwell, Harrison	Redman, Louisa Miss
F.	S.
Ferrell, Eli	Stuart, Sarah
Fennell, Richard	Strebeck, Ann E,
Floyd, H. H. Mrs.	Smith, Baltriss
Finch, Charly E.	Spain, Rosse Mrs.
Finch, Henry H.	Smith, Aswell
G.	Stokes, John
Griffis, Edward 2	Snow, James S.
Guion, Geo. E.	Stalker, Thomas
H.	Squiggins, J. W.
Harrison, Jas. M.	Scott, Robert
Hubbard, John W.	Scymoure, Gestrude Miss
Howell, B. N.	Simpkins, Dilly Miss
Hatch, Samuel B.	T.
Henry, Ellen Mrs.	Taylor, John P.
Howard, James	Turner, Amy Mrs.
Hogge, John A.	Tally, R. H.
Hinton, J.	Trumbull, Duncan C.
Hardy, Louisia Miss	U.
J.	Utley, C.
Jones, Sophy	W.
Jones, Clinton	Warden, Jesse T.
Jones, R. H.	Wilson, James
Ivey, Peterson	Wiggins, Bettie Miss
K.	White, J. M.
King, Alfred	Warren, Margaret Miss
Knipper, Louis	Weatherby, Wm.
Kenedy, John	Woodworth, Aaron
Kliffmiller Charles 2	Wedding, Mary Miss
L.	Woodsour, Lucinda Miss
Locklar, Sollamon	Woodard, Robert
Lucas, George	Winslow, W.
Lane, Lucy H. Mrs.	Watkins & Morton.
Lislee, Wm.	Y.
M.	Yates, William

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

September 31st, 1852. 940—w3w.

White Tea China.

1 SETT, 75 pieces, super White Tea China, new Pattern. For sale by J. BROWN,

Raleigh, Oct. 1852. No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Hats—Fall Fashions.

SUPERIOR Black Moleskin Hats. Just received. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 1852.

Candles.

SPERM and Adamantine, Hull & Son's Tallow, 4's 5's. and 6's. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 1852.

75 BOXES best brands, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. Just received at TUCKER'S.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladies, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment
Socks, silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber is now prepared to show to customers his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which he has just received from the Northern cities. His Stock is full, embracing almost every variety of goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. The following as part of his Stock may be found at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street:

Black and Fancy Silks,
French Merinoes and DeLanes,
English and American Printed DeLanes,
All wool Pink and Blue Flannels,
Plain, Black, Chamelon and Figured Alpacas.
Calicoes from 5 to 20 cents,
Blankets and Kerseys,
Kentucky Jeans, all qualities,
Tweeds, Satinets and Cassimeres,
Vestings, good and common,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, &c., &c.

Also, good lot of Sugar and Coffee, Boots and Shoes, good assortment China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

We only ask a call from those wishing to purchase goods, as at all times we shall be pleased to show them. Call and see for yourselves—we are determined to sell *low.* SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, October 1st 1852. 92—3m.

WILLIAM J. LOUGEE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Stoves, Patent Pumps, &c. &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. Job Work, done at short notice. All kinds of Metallic Coverings, for

House and Store Roofs, and Gutters

furnished, and warranted to stand the severest test.

On hand and regularly receiving,

Hotel, Office, Store, Parlor, and

COOKING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns.

☞ Orders from any part of the State attended to.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions flom *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots,* and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

MARBLE YARD, RALEIGH, N. C.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c.

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones.* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments. tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

STEAMSHIP LINE,

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk				$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond		8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do.	Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

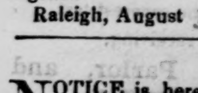
An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., }
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the Town of Louisburg amended, and the limits of the town enlarged.

JOHN G. KING,
RICH'D NOBLE,
P. J. BROWN,
J. H. YARBROUGH,
D. C. STONE,
Commissioners.

Louisburg, Aug. 20, 1852. 41—ts

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,
Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 41—

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to form a new County out of portions of Edgecombe, Wayne, Johnston and Nash

September 8th, 1852. 86—ts.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstituA is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

A Splendid Farm & Residence for Sale

IN THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove and devote his time to his profession, offers for sale, his Farm, lying on both sides of the road, leading from Louisburg to Warrenton, three miles from the former place, twelve miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs and 15 from Shocco. The Tract contains

1500 Acres of as good Land

as can be found in the county, in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the successful culture of the best Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c. The plantation is nearly equally divided by a never failing stream, irrigating about 3000 acres of as rich land as avarice could desire. The upland is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, easily cultivated, and very productive. In fact there are few locations in North Carolina offering as many inducements to the intelligent agriculturist as this. The improvements consist of a large and commodious MANSION HOUSE containing 9 rooms, well built, and in excellent order, enshrined in a beautiful grove of magnificent oaks, every necessary out house, Tobacco Barns, Stables, Carriage-house, negro houses, brick spring house, and *a Spring,* at whose gushing fountain, Hygeia herself might delight to linger. Situated in a high, healthful region of country, abounding in the best and purest of water, in a neighborhood proverbial for intelligence, refinement, and morality; convenient to the famous Male and Female Schools, of Louisburg, it is believed this location is unsurpassed in this region of the "Old North State."

The Subscriber invites the attention of persons wishing to purchase, assuring them, that the terms shall be satisfactory.

PETER S. FOSTER,
Louisburg, Franklin Co., N. C.

Sept. 21, 1852. 91—6t.

A GOOD OPENING.

Hotel for Sale in Franklinton, N. C.

THE Subscriber offers his Public House and premises, in the town of Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C., for sale. This Establishment is situated on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which will, when the Central Rail Road is finished, be the main thorough fare from North to South. This is the only Public House in the place, and presents inducements rarely met with in any other village. It has been an eating House for passengers for the last four or five years, who have for some time past been eating twice a day; and I have not the least doubt but it will be kept up as an eating House. The House is large and tolerably conveniently arranged for the business, and has lately undergone considerable repairs. I would give a good bargain in this place. My only inducement in wishing to dispose of this place, is, that I am worn out in the good cause of feeding people, having been in the business for the last 12 or 14 years. If I should not sell by the 1st day of December, I would rent or lease. Persons wishing to engage in this business would do well to apply soon.

JAS. I. THOMAS.

September 20, 1852. 91—2m.

Most Desirable Residence for Sale, IN WARRENTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for sale his lot in the town o Warrenton. The improvements on it are of the best kind. The dwelling is nearly NEW, large, and conveniently arranged. The servants' rooms, stables, carriage houses &c., are in first rate repair. The subscriber is anxious to sell, and by early application THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN WARRENTON may be bought for a low price. In the absence of the owner Dr. Arrington will show the premises and make known the terms of sale.

JAMES S. BATTLE.

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1852. 90—4t.

LAND WARRANT FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to an order of Wake County Court, the undersigned, a commissioner for that purpose, will sell at public auction, before the Court-House door, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 4th of October next, being Monday of Wake Superior Court, a LAND WARRANT, entitling the purchaser to 160 ACRES OF THE PUBLIC LAND.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving a bond with approved security.

Q. BUSBEE, *Com.*

Sept. 20, 1852. 91—

Register copy till day of sale.

"THE WINTER IRON WORKS."

OF Montgomery Alabama, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country to their celebrated Water Moter—the "*Rich Centre-Vent Water Wheel.*" It cannot be excelled for any purpose, or under any head of from one to forty feet. It will run under "back water" better than any other wheel with the same amount of water.

The wheel and monopoly for sale by

J. BEATTIE, Jr., *Agent.*

Yarborough House, Raleigh. 89—1t.

Strayed.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. I will give the above reward for the return to me of my Horse, that strayed from my Lot in this City, about the 10th instant. He is of a light brown color and of ordinary height, with a white spot on his forehead—his left hind foot turns up—and his back and left shoulder is slightly sore.

JOS. WALTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1852. 88—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act, authorizing the location of a suitable place near Smithville, N. C., for the purpose of planting Oysters, with a view to a more abundant and healthy supply of the same for the North Carolina Market.

September 25, 1852. 91—3t.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law to entitle Tales Jurors and Magistrates who take lists of Taxable property in the County of Sampson to pay for their services; and also to amend the act incorporating the Town of Clinton.

August 30, 1852. 86—ts.

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

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HAWTHORNE'S LIFE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE,

THE subscribers have in PRESS, and will publish early in September, an *authentic* edition of the

LIFE OF GENERAL PIERCE. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Drawn up from ORIGINAL SOURCES, and containing the

General's Military Journal,

AS WRITTEN ON THE FIELD.

The Biography will be illustrated with an *accurate portrait* from a painting by *Tenney,* executed expressly for this work.

As Mr. HAWTHORNE was in College with Gen. PIERCE and has ever since been his intimate friend, he is peculiarly well qualified for this undertaking, and his high literary reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which the book will be written.

It will be handsomely printed on good paper, and sold for the low price of 37½ cents in paper covers, and 50 cents in muslin.

Persons ordering ten, or more copies, and remitting the amount for the same to the Publishers, shall have the books promptly delivered to them, free of expense.

A *liberal* discount will be made to those who buy to sell again. *Early Orders Solicited.*

TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS,
Corner of Washington & School Streets.

Boston, Aug., 1852. 86—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Desirable Residence & Land for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 21st day of October next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Mark H. Petway, which is duly recorded in Halifax County Court, the TRACT OF LAND whereon said Petway lately resided, called Oakland.

It has on it a good DWELLING with all necessary out-houses—good Garden, Orchard of Apples, Peaches, and other select fruit trees—good Spring of Water—a healthy and pleasant situation.

Containing 700 acres of Land. 70 or 100 acres of good Low Grounds, on Butter-Wood Creek, lying in the upper part of Halifax County, near the Warren line—adjoining the land of Mrs. Thorne and others, situated about eight miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the CROP made on the Plantation the present year, consisting of corn, fodder, wheat, peas and cotton, Plow Horses, two fine yokes of Oxen, stock of sheep, hogs, and cattle, carriage, carts, Plantation utensils, and many other articles.

J. BUXTON WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

September 22, 1852. 838—ts.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th of last May, my negro man Tom, about 27 years of age, common sized, weighing about 160 pounds.

Tom is not what might be called a mulatto, neither is he very black, but between. He has a scar upon one of his cheeks from a burn.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said negro, so that I can get him again.

I have good reason to suspect this negro of being harbored by a certain white man, or men. And I hereby forewarn all concerned, that if the matter is not speedily stopped, the law must and shall take its course. I have no disposition to do any of my neighbors an injury or injustice, but my rights must not be trespassed upon.

W. G. SPAIN.

Wake County, September 7th, 1852. 937—wtf.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual. Her House is East of the Baptist Church.

Raleigh, August 23, 1852. 934—3w.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the City of Raleigh amended.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.

Raleigh, August 23d, 1852. 81—

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson Country.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID. Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 28th of August, 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

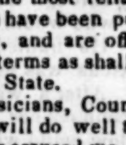
Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

—

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Warrenton N. C. Male Academy.

THE Rev. Mr. FROST having made known his desire to be released at the close of the present session rom the contract made with the Trustees of this Institution, that he may return to the active work of the Ministry, they desire to engage another Principal for the ensuing year.

The Trustees will guarantee a certain and liberal salary, and will pay to the Principal whatever the school may yield above the sum secured to him. The highest testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required.

Letters addressed to either of the undersigned will be duly attended to.

THOMAS E. GREEN, }
WILLIAM PLUMMER, } Com.
WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, }

Warrenton, Sept. 8, 1852. 86—4t.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.,

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*

JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C. June 9th, 1852. 63—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the general Assembly of North Carolina at its next Session, for the passage of an Act incorporating the "Wesleyan Female College," in the town of Murfreesborough, N. C.

September 1st, 1852 87—ts.

COURT BLANKS,

Of every Description for Sale at the Standard Office,

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated

LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,

IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Missisippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road,* the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West,* the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become satisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article,* Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather,* he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard,* to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountain Ranges for Cattle,* and the finest *Pasturage* for *Sheep,* where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel.

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long life, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Allegheny Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.

Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.

July 28th, 1852. 75—6w.e.o.w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON. where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

Notice—Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants, Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements ever Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

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10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

I. BROWN.